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EXAMINER

BHATIA, AJAY M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2145

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/824,132	Applicant(s) STEPHENSON ET AL.	
	Examiner Ajay M Bhatia	Art Unit 2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-32 and 34-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-32 and 34-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1-3, 7-8, 11-33 and 36-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide.
2. For claim 1, TunnelBuilder teaches, a system for establishing communications across a firewall comprising:
a communications network;
a first server within said communications network; a first computer separated from said communications network, said first computer sending information to said first server;
and,
a second computer separated from said communications network, said second computer receiving information from said first server related to the information sent from said first computer, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said communications network by at least one firewall.

wherein said first computer transmits a message to said first server with an encrypted address of said second computer, and

wherein said first server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said unencrypted address

(see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapters 1 and 3, also see in images chapters 1, inherent in the system the IP packet is encrypted and encapsulated into the tunneling packet which is used to transport the packet between the two servers that connect the networks and once it has reached the destination tunnel server is decrypted and forwarded to the designation computer when the packet is decrypted the address is also decrypted which means the same as unencrypted)

3. For claim 2, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein said first computer transmits a said message to said first server with encrypted message content and said server transmits said encrypted content to said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1)

4. For claim 7, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein the information received at said second computer has the same content as the information sent from said first computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

5. For claim 8, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein the information received at said second computer has different but related content as the

information sent from said first computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

6. For claim 11, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, further comprising: at least a third computer, wherein at least said third computer receives information from said first server related to the information sent from said first computer, wherein at least said third computer is separated from said communication network by at least one of said first or at least a second firewall. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see images and page 1-3)

7. For claim 12, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein a communication pathway between said first server and at least one of said first computer and said second computer is kept open by repeated transmissions from said first server. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 3, see page 3-17)

8. For claim 13, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein a communication pathway between said first server and at least one of said first computer and said second computer is kept open by repeated transmissions from at least one of said first computer and said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 3, see page 3-17)

9. For claim 14, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein said first computer transmits a said message to said first server with a header, the header including at least an said encrypted address of said second computer and wherein said first server decrypts said encrypted address to an said unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said unencrypted address. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

10. For claim 15, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein said first computer transmits a said message to said first server with a header, the header including at least one of an encrypted header, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

11. For claim 16, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network comprising the steps of: receiving an encrypted address of a second computer from a first computer; receiving an encrypted message from said first computer; decrypting said encrypted address into an unencrypted address of said

second computer; and, transmitting said encrypted message to said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1, inherent in the system the IP packet is encrypted and encapsulated into the tunneling packet which is used to transport the packet between the two servers that connect the networks and once it has reached the destination tunnel server is decrypted and forwarded to the designation computer when the packet is decrypted the address is also decrypted which means the same as unencrypted)

12. For claim 17, TunnelBuilder teaches, the method according to claim 16, wherein said encrypted message is also compressed. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

13. For claim 18, TunnelBuilder teaches, the method according to claim 16, wherein said encrypted address is associated with a header, the header including at least one of an encrypted header, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

14. For claim 19, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network comprising the steps of: receiving an encrypted address of a second computer from a first computer;
receiving an encrypted message from said first computer;
decrypting said encrypted address into an unencrypted address of said second computer; and,
transmitting said encrypted message to said second computer, wherein at least one of said receiving steps and said transmitting step includes receiving or transmitting through a firewall. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, inherent in the system the IP packet is encrypted and encapsulated into the tunneling packet which is used to transport the packet between the two servers that connect the networks and once it has reached the destination tunnel server is decrypted and forwarded to the designation computer when the packet is decrypted the address is also decrypted which means the same as unencrypted)

15. For claim 20, TunnelBuilder teaches, the method according to claim 19, wherein said encrypted message is also compressed. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

16. For claim 21, TunnelBuilder teaches, a computer-readable medium storing a program for transmitting information across a network, said program comprising the steps of: receiving an encrypted address of a second computer from a first computer;

receiving an encrypted message from said first computer; decrypting said encrypted address into an unencrypted address of said second computer; and transmitting said encrypted message to said second computer, wherein at least one of said receiving steps and said transmitting step includes receiving or transmitting through a firewall.

(see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1 and see image, , inherent in the system the IP packet is encrypted and encapsulated into the tunneling packet which is used to transport the packet between the two servers that connect the networks and once it has reached the destination tunnel server is decrypted and forwarded to the designation computer when the packet is decrypted the address is also decrypted which means the same as unencrypted)

17. For claim 22, TunnelBuilder teaches, the computer readable medium according to claim 21, wherein said encrypted message is also compressed. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1)

18. For claim 23, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network comprising the steps of: encrypting an address of a second computer at a first computer; encrypting a message; and transmitting to a server said encrypted address and said encrypted message, wherein said server later decrypts said encrypted address and transmits said encrypted message to said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see pages 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

19. For claim 24, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network comprising the steps of: encrypting an address of a second computer at a first computer; encrypting a message; and transmitting to a server said encrypted address and said encrypted message, wherein said server later decrypts said encrypted address and transmits said encrypted message to said second computer, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from a server by a firewall. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see pages 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

20. For claim 25, TunnelBuilder teaches, a computer-readable medium storing a program for transmitting information across a network, said program comprising the steps of: encrypting an address of a second computer at a first computer; encrypting a message; and transmitting to a server said encrypted address and said encrypted message, wherein said server later decrypts said encrypted address and transmits said encrypted message to said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

21. For claim 26, TunnelBuilder teaches, a computer readable medium storing a program for transmitting information across a network, said program comprising the steps of: encrypting an address of a second computer at a first computer; encrypting a message; and transmitting to a server said encrypted address and said encrypted

message, wherein said server later decrypts said encrypted address and transmits said encrypted message to said second computer, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said server by a firewall. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

22. For claim 27, TunnelBuilder teaches, a system for transmitting information between a first computer and a second computer comprising:

a first application;

a first computer hosting a first client, said first client receiving data from said first application, said first computer transmitting said data to a server, said server forwarding said data to a second client residing on said second computer, said second client forwarding said data to at least a second application,

wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said server by a firewall

wherein said first computer transmits a message to said server with an encrypted address of said second computer and

wherein said server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and

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wherein said server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said unencrypted address.

(see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, also see images)

23. For claim 28, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first application is hosted by a third computer that communicates with said first computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

24. For claim 29, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first application is hosted by said first computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

25. For claim 30, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said second application is hosted by a third computer that communicates with said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

26. For claim 31, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said second application is hosted by said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

27. For claim 32, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first computer transmits said data as encrypted data and said server transmits said encrypted data to said second computer. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

28. For claim 33, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first computer transmits a message to said server with an encrypted address of said second computer and wherein said server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said unencrypted address. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

29. For claim 36, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first client communicates with said first application by an application programming interface. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

30. For claim 37, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first client communicates with said first application by a proxy. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

31. For claim 38, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first client communicates with said first application by sockets. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

32. For claim 39, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network between a first computer and a second computer, said network including a server that had received and decrypted an encrypted address of said second computer, said server having transmitted an encrypted message to said second computer using said decrypted address said method comprising the steps of:

receiving at said second computer from a said server an encrypted message and a header with encrypted information

decrypting said encrypted information;

decrypting said encrypted message,

(see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

33. For claim 40, TunnelBuilder teaches, the method according to claim 39, wherein said header includes at least one of an encrypted address, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an

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encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, also see images)

34. For claim 41, TunnelBuilder teaches, a method for transmitting information across a network between a first computer and a second computer, said network including a server that had received and decrypted an encrypted address of said second computer, said server having transmitted an encrypted message to said second computer using said decrypted address said method comprising the steps of: receiving at said second computer from a server a header with encrypted information and an encrypted message, decrypting said encrypted information; decrypting said encrypted message, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said server by a firewall (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, also see images)

35. For claim 42, TunnelBuilder teaches, the method according to claim 41, wherein said header includes at least one of an encrypted address, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an

encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

36. For claim 43, TunnelBuilder teaches, a computer readable medium storing a program for transmitting information across a network between a first computer and a second computer, said network including a server that had received and decrypted an encrypted address of said second computer, said server having transmitted an encrypted message to said second computer using said decrypted address said method. comprising the steps of:

receiving at said second computer from a server a header with encrypted information

decrypting said encrypted information;

decrypting said encrypted message,

(see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

37. For claim 44, TunnelBuilder teaches, the computer readable medium according to claim 43, wherein said header includes at least one of an encrypted address, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet

number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

38. For claim 45, TunnelBuilder teaches, a computer readable medium storing a program for transmitting information across a network between a first computer and a second computer, said network including a server that had received an decrypted an encrypted address of said second computer, said server having transmitted an encrypted address of said second computer, said server having transmitted and encrypted message to said second computer using said decrypted address, said program comprising the steps of:

receiving at said second computer from a server a header with encrypted information and an encrypted message,

decrypting said encrypted information;

decrypting said encrypted message,

and wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said server by a firewall. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

39. For claim 46, TunnelBuilder teaches, the computer readable medium according to claim 45, wherein said header includes at least one of an encrypted address, an encrypted size, an encrypted CRC, an encrypted header length, an encrypted message length, an encrypted asset identifier, an encrypted name of at least one client, and an

encrypted application ID, an encrypted time and date stamp, an encrypted location ID, an encrypted message types, an encrypted attachment identifier, an encrypted packet number, and an encrypted pre-compressed data size for an associated message. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, see page 1-1 and 1-3, also see images)

40. Claims 1, 4, 5, 27, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by TunnelBuilder 4.01 for Windows Website.

41. For claim 1, TunnelBuilder teaches, a system for establishing communications across a firewall comprising:

- a communications network;
- a first server within said communications network; a first computer separated from said communications network, said first computer sending information to said first server;
- and,
- a second computer separated from said communications network, said second computer receiving information from said first server related to the information sent from said first computer, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said communications network by at least one firewall.

wherein said first computer transmits a message to said first server with an encrypted address of said second computer and

wherein said first server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said un encrypted address

(see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!, inherent in the communication between client via encrypted vpn, is the encryption of packet received from a client at the originating server and the decryption of packets at the destination server that forwards the unencrypted to the, designation client)

42. For claim 4, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 1, wherein said first computer further includes a first client and said second computer includes a second client and wherein each of said first client and said second client use an open port to access said communications network. (see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!)

43. For claim 5, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 4, wherein said open port is at least one of port 80 and port 8080. (see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!)

44. For claim 27, TunnelBuilder teaches, a system for transmitting information between a first computer and a second computer comprising: a first application; a first computer hosting a first client, said first client receiving data from said first application, said first computer transmitting said data to a server, said server forwarding said data to

a second client residing on said second computer, said second client forwarding said data to at least a second application, wherein at least one of said first computer and said second computer are separated from said server by a firewall.

wherein said first computer transmits a message to said first server with an encrypted address of said second computer and

wherein said first server decrypts said encrypted address to an unencrypted address of said second computer and forwards said message to said second computer using said un encrypted address

(see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!, inherent in the communication between client via encrypted vpn, is the encryption of packet received from a client at the originating server and the decryption of packets at the destination server that forwards the unencrypted to the designation client)

45. For claim 34, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 27, wherein said first computer and said second computer each use an open port to access to said communications network. (see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!)

46. For claim 35, TunnelBuilder teaches, the system according to claim 34, wherein said open port is at least one of port 80 and port 8080. (see www.nts.com website, Firewalls a problem? Looks like a job for ... SuperTunnel!)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

47. Claims 6, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide and van der Sijpt (U.S. Patent 5,802,293).

48. For claim 6, TunnelBuilder fails to teaches, the system according to claim 1, further comprising a second server that operates in the event of an error with said first server.

49. Van der Sijpt teaches, the system according to claim 1, further comprising a second server that operates in the event of an error with said first server. (see van der Sijpt, Col. 16 lines 25-35)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the system disclose in TunnelBuilder for Mac with the method of van der Sijpt since both invention are from analogous art of communication between computer on a network. (see TunnelBuilder for Mac User's Guide, Chapter 1, also see images) and (see van der Sijpt, Col. 2 lines 45-63)

50. For claim 9, TunnelBuilder-van der Sijpt teaches, the system according to claim 1, further comprising a second server, said second server being connected to said network, wherein said second server replaces said first server when an error occurs between said first server and at least one of said first computer and said second computer. (see van der Sijpt, Col. 16 lines 25-35)

The same motivation that was utilized in the rejection of claim 6, applies equally as well to claim 9.

51. For claim 10, TunnelBuilder-van der Sijpt teaches, the system according to claim 1, further comprising a second server, said second server being connected to said network, wherein said second server replaces said first server when an error occurs with said first server. (see van der Sijpt, Col. 16 lines 25-35)

The same motivation that was utilized in the rejection of claim 6, applies equally as well to claim 10.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/12/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Amendment to the fails to place the claim in condition for allowance. In response to applicant's remarks to rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) Over TunnelBuilder for Mac: User's Guide, applicant does not over come the rejection with remarks and

amendments. All features argued are taught implicitly and explicitly in the cited art. In response to the first argument about the teaching of the "encrypted address of the second computer" is taught in chapters 1 and 3 where TunnelBuilder disclose the use of RC-4 encryption scheme to encrypt TCP/IP packets and other types that are carried within the tunneling packet. The address of the second computer is carried within the IP header in the destination address of the IP packet which when placed in the tunneling packet is encrypted; the first address is in the L2TP packet. In response to the second argument of the other independent claims, the previous explanation also applies. In response to the third argument of the "a header with encrypted information" is taught also in chapter 1 and 3, since the entire packet is encrypted and placed in the tunnel, therefore all information in the header is encrypted. Hence since all arguments and amendments fail to place claims in condition for allowance rejections of the claims still stand.

In response to argument about rejection under 35 U.S.C 102(b) Over TunnelBuilder 4.01 for Windows Website. The single argument of failing to teach the "encrypted address of the second computer" is taught in sections "Network Telesystems" and "Firewalls a problem?" in which is described the system of placing encrypted TCP/IP or other packets, into L2TP tunneling and since the IP packets contains the second address it is now encrypted and the first address is in the L2TP packet header.

In response to arguments about rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 Over TunnelBuilder, in the citation of the rejection under the 103 reference was made to

passages in the TunnelBuilder Mac: User's guide and hence the argument of the failure to teach the "encrypted address of the second computer" is addressed above.

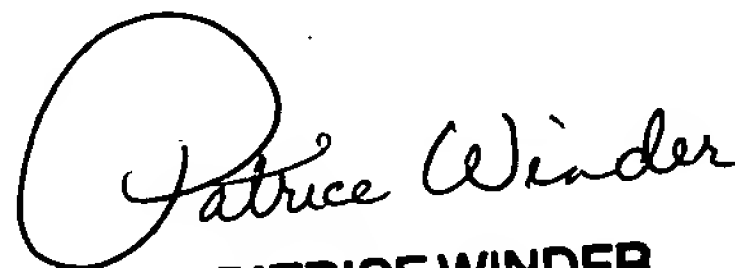
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajay M Bhatia whose telephone number is (571)-272-3906. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Valencia M Wallace can be reached on (571)-272-6159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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PATRICE WINDER
PRIMARY EXAMINER